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METZEROTT MUSIC COMPANY

Will Try No Further for Its Senate Schedule.

ALDRICH HAS NOT EXPLAINED

Determined Effort Against an Increase of the Differential-The Various Objections to Ad Valorem Duties-Unfair, Unreliable and Impracticable.

Separor Aldrich has not yet given out his promised statement showing the reasons why the Finance Committee substituted the Senate schedule on sugar for the House schedule, and no one seriously thinks that such a statement will ever see the light of day. It is very broadly intimated that the sugar schedule in the Senate bill was the work of two men-Aldrich and Jones—and that they now realize that their position is untenable and cannot be justified. It is reported in fact, that the American Sugar Trust people, realising that their game is lost, are al-tendy soing for terms of peace.

The talk now is to allow the sugar producers a specific duty, such as they are demanding, on Muscavadoes, testus 96 and 89 degrees, respectively, prov the augar producers will consent to increase the differential in favor of the trust and agree to let the ad valorem duties stand, in so far anthey apply to molance sugars

A significant pointer in this direction is furnished by an article in Willett . Gray's publication, of Wednesday, in which the following statement is made "Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, introduced a resolution in the Senate today to adon the sugar schedule passed by the House instead of the sogar schedule reported by the Senate Finance Committee
"This brings directly before the atten-

tion of the Senate the two proposition of a sugar tariff, one on the specific basis entirely, and the other bringing in the ad valorem with the specific Continuing, this paper, so friendly to the ingeniously begging the question:

"Either of these schedules would give suf-ficient protection to the home came or best sugar industry, provided the differential on refined is made one-fourth of a cent per at instead of one-eighth cent. It se cannot be united on some fair sched differential protection of one-quarter of

The plan to increase the differential in nuarter of a cent per pound, will not mee with favor. The scheme was generall talked about in the Senate clock room yesterday, but it fell flat. The fact that the trust, under the present Wilson schednie, has been able, during the past year, to declare a dividend of 12 per cent upon its very liberally watered stock has pretty those who do a little thinking for then selves, that the eighth differential is simple and that the conditions do not

verrant increased protection for the trust Senator Burrows, of Michigan, the new Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee, said last night that the proposed increase in favor of the refiners would not be tolerated, and that he could not conceive of any conditions under which increase in the differential would be suntafinble.

Another criticism of the Senate schedule is that the big differential which would accrue to the refiners upon sugars of very low grade-amounting to as much is ne cases as 1 cent per pound-will lead to the importation almost exclusively o low-grade sugars. This would cut the revlaw. Sugars testing about 75 degrees and of a cent, would pay a duty of only 51-4 cents on ten pounds, which would afford a less revenue than is obtained under the present law by the duty of 40 per cent

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Only Seven More Days of the What the Action in the Senate and House Indicates.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY

the Belief That the Administration Contemplates the Purchase of Cuba's Independence, Aithough She Has Already Earned It.

The Cuban situation was cleared up some extent by the action of the two

houses of Congress yesterday. The overwhelming vote in the Senate shows the trend of sentiment in a body that cannot be tied hand and foot and then garged by the power of one man. The bell: garency resolution was debated there for weeks and, at the outset, there was the most determined opposition to it. Gradually it melted away in the presence of an overpowering public sentiment, that be came more and more pronounced as the days went by.

The influence of the Administration was used to repress that action, but with all its power, the Administration failed to accomplish its set purpose. Even the poor satisfaction of having the resolution referred to the committee for a few days was demed by a vote of 34 to 19.

There is no doubt but that the climax was reached in this remarkable discussion when Senator Foraker took the floor Wechiesday and began to make public in formation of a startling character, that ment so long that it had become musty That this information had been in the possession of President Cleveland and Secretary Olivey, and they had still de-clined to act, caused great surprise.

The criticism Wednesday of Mr. Vest tration, and that of Mr. Gorman vester the Republican, both gentlemes taking the ground that if it was true that could not have the contents their official dispatches made cnown thout the fear or threat of assessina on, the President and been delinquest in his duty. Under such conditions, suf-ficient men-of-war should have been sent Cabs to protect them in the discharge

The speech of Senator Feraker made many votes for the resolution, and when he vote finally came, Instead of being e, as both sides anticipated, was over

whelmingly one-sided. The debate yesterday in the House threw cone light on the situation. Mr. Hitt, who took part in the debate, came directly from a conference at the White Bouse, and, while his information was still fresh in his mind. ade admissions in detate that verify the statements that have been made that President McKinley's policy toward the island contemplates the purchase of its inde

Mr. Hitt deprecated the passage of a beligerency resolution because it would interfere with the negotiations now under way that were intended to mean much mor-than a mere recognition of beligerency.

To what negotiations did Mr. Hitt refer In the Senate Mr Foraker said a tende of mediation had been made and declined It could not, then, be that If McKinley contemplated intervention he would no egoliate with Spain. The only other negotiation, therefore, possible, and cer tainly the most plausible, is that relating to the purchase by Cuba of her own free dom, her purchase money to be backet up by the United States. This is the only enable conclusion that can be reached ind Mr. Hitt's admissions were not in guardedly made. If that is the policy of the Administration, it remants to be see in how far he will receive the support of Congress and the American people

ACADEMY TO CLOSE.

Important Action of the Columbian University Faculty.

In view of the fact that the Columbia, Inversity has reached a point of develop ment which makes work of a preparator; rate oo longer desirable, and it has been decided to discontinue the academy at the

The academy itself is in most excellent condition, and the decision to close it will doubtless be received with regret by the undreds of men still living who have a ome time been members of the old preparatory school. The decision, lawever will commend itself, as it leaves the ani versity free to regard its work as begin ing with the college grade. The discontanuance of the academy is simply a sien in the entargement of the work of the uni-

Baptist Missionary Convention. Yesterday's session of the Maryland and District of Columbia Missionary Baptist convention, was principally devoted to a spirited discussion relative to the dispo tion of certain debts hanging over the Rustist Churches at Annapolis and Spar being precipitated by the report submitted to the convention by the board of managers with reference to the subject. The report recommended that \$400 be col-lected from the First Baptist Church at Annapolis, and \$200 from the Union harch at Sparrows' Point, and that those charches be given clear deeds to then respective properties.

Examination of Translators

A competitive examination is being con ducted at the Bureau of the American Republics for translators in Spanish, Portuguese and French. The first examination began yesterday and was in Spanish Today will be devoted to Portuguese and

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urin ment or settling indicates an unhealth condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is a positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladds

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that un pleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to The mild and the extraordina effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Morning Times and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Ringhamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

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primary, secondary or terti-ary forms, guarantee a cure in every case. Pimples, biotohes, utcers, swellangs, from whatever cause, positive-ly cured. Blood

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SENATE FOR FREE CUBA

Continued from First Page

President into doing a thing which he, perhaps, did not want to do. Why could not the resolution pass clothed with the dignity of a committee recommendation? There was no disposition on the part of the opposition for delay. If we pass it as it now is the nations of the earth would look in vain for the reasons on which it was passed.

enting on the language of the resolution, that a state of war existed for some time, he asked how long? What was the postoffice address of the president of the Cuban republic? Would it not require Gen. Miles and our Army to deliver the resolution if passed?
There was absolute danger in the reso-

lution, and he would not work himself up into a sentimental frenzy on the ques tion. There was, in fact, danger of war cannot hart us in war, but the very declaration of war by Spain Would cost us \$500,000,000.000. It was no use to talk atout sympathy because Cutou girls were taxed as bables. What would be done with the grown-up Cuban citizens? he nsked with a sneet

Mr. Chandler-Very few of them are permitted to grow up. (Laughter.)
Mr. Elkins said that the Senate, responding to this false fury, would emtarrass the President by forcing him to act without information. So far there was nothing before the Senate but a few extracts from official documents, if they were official. He said that the visit of he two Senators to Mr. Sherman was a nost extraordinary proceeding. If there is any real case, let the light be turned on, let the reports come out. He had noticed that if it was desired to make the rentiemen for the resolution mad, all rou have to do is ask them to produce a agle fact. Nearly all of the argument for the resolution was based on imagina-

nd assumptions Mr. Chandler desired again to know how Mr. Elkins could have voted for a similar resolution a year ago.

Mr. Elkins replied that he was misled by Senators like Mr. Chandler, who used lewspaper reports as a basis for speeches

Mr. Chandler-Then you admit you were

Mr. Elking-I admit nothing (Laughter.) The resolution I voted for and the present resolution are different things.

Mr. Elkins made a final protest against before the fullest information was laid before the Senate from the State Department, and from the Commutee on Foreign Relations

White then took the floor. as passed. His argument was largely technical, showing that the passage of the resolution would not change the legal status of belligerents, except that "its stromtate and assist the Cubana by encouragement and give them some states abrond It would carry with it the prob ability or possibility of some intervention on the part of the United States." The neutrality laws would remain the same

Mr Chandler asked why Mr. White favored belligerent rights a year ago. Mr. White said that a year ago the ide was not to declare belligerency, but to

resolution. Poes the Senator not know that this is a proposition to declare bel ligerency?

Mr. Chandler-The proposition then and tow are in the same language.

Mr. White-The effect of this resolution, a joint resolution, signed by the President. would be an actual decinration. The other f passed would not carry with it a legal effect. He did not admit any persona aconsistency. The argument of Mr. Chand ter was "entirely vold of merit." White hoped that Mr. Chandler would not continue to obstruct the progress of the de bate, and so let the tariff and good times have a chance. (Laughter.)

Mr. White argued that the United State

did not interfere with the Chilean in surgents. He was opposed to the passage of the resolution because it was a matter for the President alone. He thought the scheme really was to provoke a war. It was enough for us to defend our citizens in messenger to Cuba; and it was a matter dent, when informed, would do his duty Secretary Sherman's views were also well known from the fact that he had once offered a similar resolution. Surely the Republicans ought to have faith in McKinley and Sherman. He did not think there was any reason to prevent a rote this afternoon. (Two Senators said

After a brief argument by Senator Hawley, a yea and nay vote was taken on Senator Hale's motion to refer the Morgan esolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The vote resulted:

Relations. The vote resulted:
Yeas—Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Davis,
Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanns, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, McBitde, Perkins,
Shoup, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore,
White, and Wilson—19.
Nays—Haccon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton,
Clark, Cockrell, Daniel, Gallinger, Barris
of Kansas, Hettfeld, Jones of Arkansas,
Kyle, Mantle, Mason, Mils, Morgan, Pasco,
Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Rawlins,
Roach, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turple, Waithall, and Warren—34.
So his modlen to refer was lost

So the motion to refer was lost. The resolution then came directly before

Senator Fairbanks continued the argutyreen Senators on the Cuban question was as to the means to be adopted. He said that it was necessary that Senators, with due regard for their oaths of office, sh have all possible facts on their deska. He would not discuss the question whether recognition was a legislative or judicial function. He asked the question whether in a case of such moment it were well to act without knowing the wishes of the Executive It was argued that the passage of the resolution would civilize the war in Cuba. As a matter of fact, all war was

barbaroes. But if the resolution would accomplish what was contended, why not act after reference to the committee, and especially if a great moral responsibility rested on the Senate.

He would vote for the interposition of friendly offices and afterward to look to independence.

independence. Some Republican Senators held that their support of the resolution was directed by the Republican national p'atform. Mr. Fairbanks read the blank. which, he said, meant only interposition in

favor of peace.

He next read the resolution "to recognize the rights' of beligerents. The platform and the resolution were in opposition. He believed that the golden moment for Cuba had come. Spain's grip was relaxing; the rainy season is at hand, and the campaign just cease. So the highest con seemed to him to be the offer of friendly offices. He was conscious of distress in Cuta, but there were 2,000,000 American citizens seeking not charity, but a chance to work. The manufacturers are yielding to discouragement. "Pass the tariff! Pass the tariff! is the cry that comes up to us every day."

In conclusion Mr. Fairbanks offered a substitute for the Morgan resolution: That Congress, viewing with solicitude the de-plorable condition of Cuban affairs, the President shall, in a friendly spirit, tender the good offices of the United States to Spain that an honorable and permanent peace may be established on the island; that the President shall tender his good of fices in the endeavor to secure the independence of Cuba upon terms alike honor-able to all the parties, and if the President shall be unable to secure this independ nce, he shall, within a reasonable time communicate the facts to Congress.

Mr. Caffery spoke on the general ques tion, premising that it was easy to see the fate of the Fairbanks amendment or substitute He reviewed the delinte of the previous day, and the "filtering of testi-mony" to the Senate by the visiting Senatorial committee. If our consuls were in danger, as they said, it was our duty to sever diplomatic relations with Spain, not to deciare for the belligerency of the insurgents. Our sympathies ought not to be our only guide. It leaked out that the Secretary of State did not want to give the names of the consuls. Would it be said that what was read, therefore, was testimony at all? Gen. Grant had a similar matter before him and he did not in terfere; that was the position of Mr. Cleveland, and the President has not seen fit to act.

He desired to know whether it was the province of a legislative body to ascertain facts or to enact laws. We have no right to go outside of the United States to establish a fact, and the belligerency of the insurgents was a question of fact to be deduced from a congeries of facts, and so it ought to be ascertained with care. Our investigation had been entirely ex parte, based on inflammatory and irrespons newspaper correspondence. If what the newspapers say be true that the inhave locked up the Spaniards in fortified towns, the independence of the island is achieved. The newspaper meaoverreached themselves in their zeal.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Fairbanks

쁾

substitute be laid on the table The vote was taken and resulted-year

35, navs 15. Mr. Hale here rose to give up the fight. He admitted that nothing now could stay an adverse votes. It was too evident that the Senate had taken possession of the foreign policy of this Government and the result might be that it would precipitate a war. Mr. Hale analyzed the vote against referring the Morgan resolution 34 to 19, which he said suggested the consideration that the vote was made up of the solid opposition to the Republican party, with the excep-tions of the Seaster from California, Mr White, the Senator from Louisiana, Mr Caffery, and nine Republicans.

"Teday, therefore, this Administration stands before the country with its foreign policy, and war possibly involved, numper out by the solid vote of the opposition and a fraction of the Republicans I imment that most remarkable condition. I grieve that at the outset of President McKinley's administration, without the deliberation of a committee, without the suggestion o the President -nay, in the face of the fact that the President has shown his interest on this subject by communicating to us special message, in which he has asked

excluded every other suggestion-we have President now in office on record as of the extent to which Congress should go and that recommendation passed literally and established by the solid vote of the opposition. No Senator can now any that any speaking can effect the final vote in this Senate, which seems now to be the

gress to the perlious edge of war."

Mr. Hale said that he would content him self with the fear, he would no prophes;

Mr. Gallinger said that he did not share any fears as to the fate of the Republican party. He remembered the position of the people at the national convention, and he now neither feared the voice of the party or the people on this question. He would rest on the Republican platorm itself. Let the distinguished Sena tor from Maine square himself with the seople of Maine. All he, the speaker, was rying to do was to have the Senate say that a state of murderous war exists That was proven, if by no other fact, by he circumstance that there were 200, 000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba who were

not there for their health. (Laughter.) Mr. Wellington-When you voted against the substitute of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr Fairbanks) did you not vote against a resolution couched in the exct language of the Republican platform?

Mr. Gallinger-I do not allow my enemies to furnish me with anununition Here there was a commotion in the

galleries, against which Mr. Hoar protested very vigorously. Mr. Thurston - Thelanguage of the amend-ment was not the language of the Cuban

plank of the platform. Mr. Gallinger made a few additional remarks, in which he said that he would esteem it one of the greatest privileges of his life to cast his "vote in bemit of the same principle that underlies our own great republic, and that goes to make up the highest possible privilege of American citizenship-that, of independence as a

At this point the Senate was informed that the House had passed the resolution granting relief to the Americans in Cuba. Mr. Spooner renewed the argumen against the resolution. He maintained that the President alone had the right to declare belligerency and that Congress was usurping his functions. Washington

tween England and France. Mr. Gorman said that he had contented himself with remaining quiet, recognizing the delicacy of the situation. He had waited on the President, but there was no intimation of action to protect American interests. Maine and Wisconsin Sensors said it was a party matter, and

herefore he would reply. Mr. Hale said that he did not impute improper motives to Democrats. He only stated the fact that the motion was carried by the solid vote of the Democrats. He did not arraign them. Why was Mr. orman so sensitive? Mr. Gorman replied that if Mr. Hale did

not mean what he said he (Gorman) didn't know what was meant. Mr. Hale's words certainly intended to make it a political matter. He would protest against such implication.

Mr. Cleveland had asked Congress to E

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when he would act. Has that time come? He believed so from the proceedings of yesterday. No such case has ever been pre sented like that of yesterday, when the President and Secretary of State could not give names without putting consuls in danger of their lives. Yet the Administration had taken no action to protect them. Then surely it was time for Congress to act. He would vote with no hostility to the Administration. Is there a Republican Seaator here to say that the President and

Secretary of State should not protect our citizens? If they had not done so, why should Congress wait? Mr. Hoar-Do you justify your vote on the ground of the delinquency of the President?

Mr. Gorman-It becomes my duty to vote r a resolution which seeks to protect Americans. If it be true that the State Department cannot give safety to o commis, then the Executive is delinquent. No other nation would permit its representatives to remain in jeopardy.

a resolution like this on such a ground. Last night, aged seventy-four years. Mr Mason-Whether it was right or

not? (Laughter.) Mr. Gorman repeated that it was his daty to vote on account of the failure-Mr. Hale-Failure of whom? Mr. German-Of the President and Sec-

retary of State, who have the power to protect American citizens. that even the business interests of the friends languishing in prison. -Mr. Caffery-Whatrelationhasthedanger of our consuls to the truth or not of there

being a war in Cuba. Could not that

danger arise even in a time of peace? Mr. Gorman-Everybody knows there is war. The country is satisfied of that, but the orderlying fact is that the President and Secretary of State are afraid to send consular names to the Senate. The President, he thought, should have sent warships there to see that our citizens are protected in Cubs. If it led to war, why we have gone to war for a less cause Mr. Caffery insisted that the danger to consuls did not establish the fact of bel-

ligereacy; but the resolution certainly might There was no further desire to go on with the debate. The roll was called on the passage of the resolution, and it

resulted: resulted:
Yeas:—Hacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler,
Uarter, Chandler, Uhilton, Clark, Clay,
Cockrell, Cullom, Bavis, Deboe, Fornker,
Gallinger, Gorman, Hansbrough, Harris,
of Kansus, Hettfeld, Jones of Arkansus,
Kenney, Lindsay, McBride, Mantie, Mason, Milis, Morgan, Nelson, Pasco, Pettigrew, Petrus, Pritchard, Hawlins, Shoop,
Stewart, Thurston, Tülman, Turner, Turple
and Walthall—41.
Nays—Alison, Burrows, Caffery, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar,
Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White and
Wilson—14.

So the joint resolution was passed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday next under the circumstances above described

That is what Edwards & Parker, mer-chants, of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep-scated and muscular pains, Sold by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 P st., and Conn. ave. and S st. nw.

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NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA

Corbett's Estate Goes to His Wife and Daughters.

Death of Mrs. Julia Wade-Miss Eva Taylor Bitten by a Dog-Notes and Personals.

Alexandria, May 20.—The remains of the late F. E. Corhett were deposited in the vault in the Methodist Protestant Cem etery this afternoon. As soon as alrang ments are made the body will be taken to Washington and cremated. It is understood that Mr. Corbett left

will in which he bequeathed all of his estate, real and personal, to his wife and daughters during their lifetime.

Mrs. Julia Wade, widow of Robert

The Woman's Auxiliary of R. E. Lee Camp. will meet tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to arrange for the Memorial Day exercises. The funeral of Charles Kelly took place this afternoon from the residence of his

father, Capt Charles Kelly The infant child of Mr. Walker Camp-bell, of 513 South Columbus street, died Miss Eva Taylor, daughter of Mr. Ste-

phen Taylor, driver of the Columbia hose wagon, was badly bitten by a dog at the residence of Mr. Hugh Crockett, on Queen street, last night. The young lady was taken to the office of Dr. Jones, who cauterfired the wounds. The dog was killed today by order of the mayor On the application of Mr. S. G. Brent.

corporation attorney, Judge Norton today Summers, N. S. Greenaway, W. P. Woolls and condemn the lands through which it the Lecsburg pike. The property is owned by Mesers G. T. Klipstein, R. N. Chambers W. R. Rich, C. W. Monroe and Moses Jack-

At a secret meeting of the police board tonight charges of intoxication were pre-ferred against Policeman Beach. He was

Mr. Henry Burke, of this city, and Miss Della Harrell, of Prince George county, were married in Washington last night. Mr. and Mrs. Burke returned to this city after the ceremony. They will reside on North Royal street.

SENSATION AT COLUMBUS.

Peter Hayden Seeks a Separation From His Wife.

Columbus, Obio, May 29 - Fastionable society of this city was shocked today by the news that Peter Hayden, sen of William B. Hayden, the New York mildounire, had sued for divorce from his wife, Mary A. Hayden, alleging neglect of duty and infidelity, and making Ray mond E. Jones co-respondent. All the parties belong to the aristocratic society of this city. Mrs. Hayden is now in New

York. The petition states that the defendant admitted her love and infatuation for Mrs. Hayden told friends her hus hand had been unkind to her. married March 12, 1891, and have one child. It is expected that Mrs. Hayden will file a sensational answer and put in a claim for heavy alimony. Her maiden name was Ayers.

DRISCOLL AGAIN VICTOR.

Goodfellow Defeated in the Southern Tennis Semi-Finals.

Thomas A. Driscoll, the young Western champion, continued his splended work yesterday by defeating John C. Goodfellow, in the semi-finals of the Southern Lawn Tennis championship tournament. Only two sets were needed to decide the contest, but both abounded in the excellent work which has marked the tournament throughout.

Driscoll now has only Warfield to play before meeting Paret for the South championship, which occurs Saturday P. Warfield, a Harvard player, who

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE-Washington, D. G., May 19, 1897. - Sealed Washington, D. C., May 19, 1897 - Scaled proposals, in triplicate, will be received been until 12 O'CLOCK M., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897, and then opened, for furnishing during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, such forage, straw and brain as may be required. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes contaming proposals should be marked 'Proposals for Forage, Ar., and addressed Major 6. P. HUMPHKEY, Depot Q. M. my10,20,21,22,je17,18

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AUCTION SALES.

DUNCANSON EROS, Auctioneers, SURVIVING TRUSTEE'S SALE OF BAY WINDOW BRICK HOUSE, CONTAINING SEVEN ROOMS, NUMBERED 432 TENTH STREET NORTHEAST.

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in Liber No. 1796, at folio 290 et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, we will had a front of the At, the following-described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, D. C. to wit. All that certain plees or purcel of isaid and premises known as lot sixty three 1931, in Charles A. Shicks' subdivision of the intermediate of the control o

(193), in Charles A. Shichs' subdivision of lots in square nine hondred and thirty-secon (1937), as per pair recorded in Liber No. 18, folio 144, of the records of the surveyor's office of the District of Columbin, subject, however, to a right of way over the renr three feet of said lot for alley purposes, together with all and singular the improvements, ways, ensements, rights and privileges to the same belonging of many wise appertaining.

Terms of saide One-third case, balance in one and two years at 6 per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 required at time of said. Conveysments, etc., at purchaser's cost, ferms of said to be compiled with in fifteen days from date of said, other wise the trastact reserves the right to reself at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisement of such result in some ne wapper published in Washington, D. C. JOSEFH R. JOHNSON, my12-dads

Dir.D.

NASH—On Thursday, May 20, 1897, SUSAN REBECCA NASH, aged fourteen months and sixteen days, daughter of J. L. and Mary S. Nash. Funeral this (Friday) evening, at 7 octock, May 21 Kelatives and friends ibsted to attend.

Notice of funeral bereafter.

KING—in this city, May 29, HORATIO KING, LL. D., ex-Postmanter General Funeral at his residence. No. 707 H street northwest. Saturday, the 23d instant, at 3 actock interment at the convenience of the family. Kingly omit flowers. TEMP/LE—Died on Tuesday, May 18, 1897, in Montreal, Quebec, RERTHAM GEORGE TEMP/LE, twenty-four years and ten months of age, oldest son of deorge A. and Killen K. Temple.

Funeral will take place Friday, May 21, at 415 p. m. from his late residence, 1432 Eighth street northwest.

(Wisconsin and New York State papers please copy.)

J. WILLIAM LEE. UNDERTAKER 332 Pa, Ave. N.W. First-class service Phone, 1383.

has been playing a strong game throughout the tournament, defeated M. Thompson with comparative case. In the preliminary round of the chan

ship doubles, Warfield and Ogden beat Wilson and Thompson in an interesting match of three sets. In the semi-final round Driscoil and Goodfellow disposed of Wilson and Meicalf by the score of 6-3, 6-1. This victory earned for Driscoll and Davidson in the finals this afternoon This match will undoubtedly be the most hotiy contested of the tournament, as the

teams are closely matched. Following are the scores: T. A. Driscoll beat J. C. Goodfellow 6-4, 6-2. F. P. Warfield beat M. Thompson 6-2, 6-2 Championship doubles, pre-liminary round, Warfield and Ogden beat Wilson and Thompson 1-6, 6-2, 7-5. Semi-final round, Driscoll and Goodfellow beat Wilcox and Metcalf 6-3, 6-1.

Furniture stored, \$1 to \$5 per month, with B & O. Storage Co., 10 to 16 E st, | ne. Telephone 112.

COON On Wednesday, May 20, 1887, at 8:15 p. m. in the screenty-inited year of her age, LOUISE W., reliet of the late Louis C. Coon, of Battimore.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNDERTAKERS